Reply of Government.—Orders will be issued to avoid delay in the granting of such copies.

SUBJECT No. 140.

Village maps to be made to show paths leading to gomal, kharab and State Forests.

Mr. Sasal Timmegowda, Tumkur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The village maps do not generally show the paths leading to gomal, kharab and State Forests used for grazing purposes, and the occupants of lands through which the paths run object to the passage of men and cattle. It is prayed that such inconveniences may be removed.

Reply of Government.—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner states that he has given orders for attention being given to this point and for all recognized pathways being clearly marked on the maps. The remedy also lies in representation to the Amildars.

SUBJECT No. 141.

Grant of lands near villages for manure pits, etc.

Messrs. M. Chinnappa and Venkatasami Reddi, Srinivaspur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—In village sites and in Government waste lands near the villages, it has become a "Mamul" with the people for a long time to have their manure pits, haystacks, cattle-pounds, etc. On the complaint of mischievous people, they are subjected to sale. It is therefore prayed that this immemorial "Mamul" may be respected.

Reply of Government.—No remedial measures are called for. Individual cases must be represented to local authorities.

SUBJECT No. 142.

Honge trees on gomal and kharab lands.

Mr. Naranappa, Tumkur District Board.

Summary of discussion.—As facilities for manuring fields are wanting, encouragement may be offered to raiyats to grow honge trees on gomal and kharab lands in maidan treeless tracts.

Reply of Government.—The Rules of 1902 may be resorted to. No further concessions seem necessary or are possible.

SUBJECT No. 143.

Cancellation of the rule prohibiting the construction of houses on agricultural lands.

Messrs. Srinivasaiya, Bannur Municipality; and Nanjappa, Anekal Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—It is essential to construct buildings for watching crops, storing grains, depositing agricultural implements, stalling cattle, planting and using sugar-cane mills when sugar-cane is grown on wet lands, etc., on lands used for agricultural purposes; and this is particularly so with those whose lands are distant from the village. The construction of houses will improve the condition of lands and increase their value. Therefore the erection of buildings on survey numbers should not be prohibited, but freely allowed, as otherwise it will entail great hardships on land-holders.

Reply of Government.—Beyond Section 63 of the Land Revenue Code, no other provision is necessary.

SUBJECT No. 144.

Permission to raiyats to have their houses built in their lands.

Messrs. Sahukar Nagappa and Manjaiya Uduparu, Nagar Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—In malnad, houses are not built in groups but each raiyat builds his house near his lands. These houses are vacated for various reasons, such as epidemic disease, etc., and a temporary building erected

which is eventually converted into a permanent lodging. The interests of Government will, in no way, be affected by this shifting. Jamabandi officers pass orders that the houses should be removed and a fine levied for erecting without permission. This is a hardship to the raiyats. Unassessed lands in the malnad are considered as *mufat*. As the building of houses in their own lands will in no way affect the Government interests or the interests of other raiyats, permission may be granted to build houses in *mufat* lands without restriction.

Reply of Government.—The raiyats in the malnad must know to respect the laws. The convenience of raiyats will always be consulted, but Government permission must be obtained in all such cases.

SUBJECT No. 145.

Removal of stones from Government lands by raiyats.

Messrs. Chikkannaiya, Goribidnur Taluk; Gundu Rao, Basave Gowda and Munisami Reddi, Bowringpet Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Raiyats were hitherto enjoying the privilege of removing stones from Government lands free of cost. Lately the right of removing such stones has been ordered to be auctioned every year. This entails hardship on the raiyats. Orders are solicited to revoke the above mentioned order.

Reply of Government.—The existing rules are sufficiently liberal and cannot be changed.

SUBJECT No. 146.

Exemption of bullocks used for agricultural purposes from grazing fees.

Mr. Venkataramanaiya, Taluk Member, Holalkere.

Summary of discussion.—Raiyats' bullocks used in ploughing and such other agricultural operations are seldom taken out for grazing purposes for want of time. They may therefore be exempted from grazing fees both in the forest as well as in the Revenue Department.

Reply of Government.—This cannot be done.

SUBJECT No. 147.

Sale of grazing rights on channel bunds to be discontinued.

Mr. Srinivasa Rao of T.-Narsipur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The present practice of selling grazing rights on channel bunds may, it is requested, be discontinued, the neighbouring raiyats being allowed to graze their cattle thereon as many villages have no gomal lands.

Reply of Government.—Grazing on bunds ought not to be permitted. It is a wrong practice. If there is grass on bunds, the cutting and removing of it only should be permitted. Orders will be issued to this effect.

SUBJECT No. 148.

Prompt disposal of applications for takavi loans.

Messrs. D. S. Hanumantha Rao Devanhalli Taluk; Srinivasa Rao and Rama Rao, Malur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Applications for loans for the improvement of lands are left undisposed of for years together. This actually tends to defeat the objects of the Regulation. Hence prompt disposal should be ordered.

Withdrawn.

SUBJECT No. 149.

Tax on itinerant traders.

Mr. Tirunarna Iyengar, Hassan District Board.

Summary of discussion.—The system of taxing itinerant traders is operating harshly on growers of produce who carry their commodities for sale in weekly markets, and on itinerant traders in salt and piece goods in villages. This has also become a source of illegal gratification to sharp